"largest size, and had the thickest fell of hair that I had seen on the prairie. . . . My ball struck him a few inches behind "the heart, and one moment he paused, as I thought, about to fall; but it was only to glare his eyes fiercely upon me, lash his "tail, and then charge me at full speed. It would have been madness to have expended my last shot, so I reserved it for a mortal "struggle, in case my horse and I should be overthrown, and in the meantime urged him with hand, leg, and spur to his utmost "exertions. I looked over my shoulder, and for the distance of a hundred yards I knew not how the race would terminate, as his "thundering hoofs, glaring eyes, and nostrils throwing out bloody froth, were close at my horse's flank. However, I could soon "perceive that, from his unwieldy size, and the severe wound I had given him, he was failing in strength, and I accordingly "pressed my little horse to place me further out of his reach. As soon as he saw that his efforts at revenge had failed, he stopped "short, stamped, blew, bellowed, and made all the most furious gestures of rage and pain. When I was again about fifty yards "from him, I pulled up, and determined to wait two or three minutes; very prudently reflecting that in the mean time my horse "was recovering breath, while my enemy was bleeding and exhausting himself by empty demonstrations of fury. As soon as I "thought my horse ready for a new race, if necessary, I dismounted and fired with better aim and effect; the bull staggered a "few paces, and rolled in the dust."

(Travels of the Hon. C. A. Murray, in the Pawnee Country, in 1834-6; vol. i, p. 390.)

Mr. Murray I am sure, will pardon me for representing him in a *retreat*, which I would scarcely venture to do were he dealing with ordinary enemies; and those of my readers who know anything of the character of contentions with a wounded Buffalo Bull will easily acquit me of any attempt in this, to question the valour of my honorable and esteemed friend.

Plate No. 13.

BUFFALO HUNT. WITH WOLF-SKIN MASK.

Of the White Wolf and its habits I have given an account in Plate No. 10; and although, as I have there said, these animals live chiefly on the flesh of the buffalo, they are often seen in large bands freely intermingling with the grazing herds, which their sagacity prevents them from attacking where there are numbers together, able and pugnacious enough to protect each other from any attacks by their canine companions.

The buffaloes are very sagacious, and a sense of danger induces them to congregate in numerous herds for mutual protection. They are aware of their own superiority in combined force, and seem then to have no dread of the wolf, allowing him to sneak amidst their ranks, apparently like one of their own family.

The Indian, superior in craft to both of these, and too poor, in many cases, to be the owner of a horse, has been driven to the stratagem represented in this plate, of profiting by these circumstances, by placing himself under the skin of a white wolf, with his weapons in hand, in which plight he often creeps over the level prairies (where there is no object to conceal him) to close company with the unsuspecting herd, and with deliberate and certain aim, brings down the fleetest and the fattest of them.

In this plate is a just representation of the level prairies which often occur for many miles together, affording to the eye of a traveller, in all directions, a complete type of the ocean in a calm; green, near and around him, but changing to blue in the distance; without tree or shrub, or slightest undulation to break the perfect line of the surrounding horizon.

Plate No. 14.

SNOW-SHOE DANCE.

In the northern latitudes of America, where the winters are long and very severe, from the heavy falls of snow which accumulate for three or four months of the year, the Indians have very ingeniously constructed a large but light frame, with a fine webbing made of small thongs of raw hide, which is worn under the foot, buoying them up, and enabling them to run upon the surface of the snow without sinking into it. This ingenious contrivance enables them to move about in the dead of winter, gaining food for their families, which would otherwise be exceedingly difficult for them to do. These dresses for the feet they call Snow Shoes; and as they enable them to overtake the heavy animals and slay them with great ease, their hunting facilities are materially increased by an accumulation of snow; and at its first appearance they must needs celebrate the joyous event by a dance, accompanied with a song of thanks to the Great Spirit, "who has sent it for their benefit and amusement."

This picturesque scene is called by them the "Snow-Shoe Dance," as it is danced with the snow-shoes on their feet, around an ornamented pair of the same, which are elevated, with the appropriate flags and spears of the band.